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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq*;

SATURDAY, February 23, 1745.

From my own CHAMBERS.

I HAVE always endeavour'd, in the Course of my *Speculations*, not only to correct every prevailing Error in *Taste* or *Manners*, but to recommend any Scheme beneficial to *Society*, or that had a humane Tendency to the Service of any *Individual*, as soon as an Occasion has been thrown in my Way of doing it with a good Grace. In Matters relating to *Life* and *Friendship*, as well as in those of *Criticism*, I have continually in Mind these Lines of the Poet:

Be thou the first true Merit to befriend;
His Praise is lost, who stays till all commend.

For this Reason I did not hesitate a Moment to put in my *Widow's Proposal* of this Day Fortnight, and to give her my Opinion freely concerning her Project of setting up a *Female Coffee-House*. I did indeed stipulate an Article in my *own Favour*, which I expected by this Time would have been granted: For considering the *Gravity of my Character*, and the Service my farther *Recommendation* might have done, nothing in my Demand does yet appear to me unreasonable. But that it has done so to my *fair Projectress* is pretty manifest, in that she has not condescended to give me a *Line* during the said Fortnight. And Mr. TORRISMOND, who on this Occasion has renew'd his *Correspondence*, seems in some Measure to be of her Opinion in the following Letter. How the rest of what he says will be *reliss'd*, I cannot foresee: I will only add, that if I may be allow'd *any Place* in this new Rendezvous, I will not much dispute about the Part of the Room in which it shall be *appointed*. Let a *Committee*, with all my Heart, be chosen to determine this Difficulty.

To the SPECTATOR.

SIR,

'I Am much pleas'd with the Scheme of your Correspondent, of setting up a *Coffee-House* for the *Fair-Sex*. The Ladies have for some time complain'd of the Advantage we have beyond them in this Particular: That if they are a little troubled with that so frequent a Companion of the Ladies, call'd the *Vapours*, they are obliged to continue in it, which makes them fret and teaze themselves for they know not what: Whereas, by the having recourse to this *Female Oratory*, they may be put in a better Temper, to the great Comfort of their Husbands and Sweet-Hearts.

'I can't help thinking however, that in your Request to be introduc'd into this *Region of Tongues*, as a *silent Spectator*, you have chosen an odd Place to be situated in: For behind the Door is generally placed a certain Utensil, that may in so large an Assembly—[*Two or three Lines of my Friend's Letter were here so blotted, that I was obliged to make this Hiatus.*]—Therefore, Sir, I must think it proper to have you routed out of the Corner.

'Besides, Sir, methinks you would cut but an odd Figure in such a Place, and if you were in a more conspicuous Situation, your *venerable Countenance* (for I think you have told us you are an old Gentleman) and being known the *Spectator*, might be a great Means of regulating this Assembly.

'I can't much flatter myself that you will be able to oblige us with the *principal Topicks*, on which the Ladies will employ their *Tongues*, as you will not have an Opportunity of hearing at all, because you'll hear too much. For with *Politicks*, *Dress* and *Satyr*, there will be such Confusion that may admit of a good Allusion to the Workmen of *Babel*. I think it would not be improper therefore, to desire every Lady, who speaks upon any particular Topick, to leave the *Notes* of it at the Bar for your Perusal, that you may animadvert on whatever Part you think may tend to the general Good. This I humbly offer as a Scheme for letting *our Sex* enjoy the Pleasure of improving by their Excellence.

'Perhaps this may be objected to by some of those pretty Creatures called *Beaux*, who are so apt to depend upon their own Knowledge, for the very Reason because they *know nothing*: Therefore to be instructed by the Ladies is, they think, something beneath their *mighty Understandings*. But I am certain it will not meet with this Objection among Men of Sense; as nothing more discovers the being possest of that inestimable Treasure, than the being ready to improve by every Body.

'This by some may be thought a Piece of *Flattery*, to make up for the Freedom I have before us'd on the *Noise* which may attend this Assembly; but I assure them it is upon a quite different Motive, and which is a Thing you have always adher'd to in your Paper, I mean of giving Merit every where its Due: For I must own myself so great a Friend to the Ladies, as to be sensible they are capable of giving good Instruction, had we the Wit to take it. PRUDILLA and some others in your Paper, have given us Instances of their Ingenuity, sufficient to prove what I have asserted.

'I am, Sir,

'Your oblig'd humble Servant.

TORRISMOND.

As I doubt not but our *new Coffee-House* will be altogether in the modish Taste, I presume we shall soon see a *Pamphlet Subscription* there set on Foot. Tho' I am no Friend to these *Subscriptions*, which I look upon to be so many *Conspiracies* against the poor Authors, of whose Works *one Copy* is thus made to answer the End of *a Hundred*; yet as I have little Hopes of seeing them immediately *discontinued*, I would be glad to direct them in the *best Channel*, and that they should at least take in *one Copy each* of what is *valuable*. The Monthly Works of my Sister, the *Female Spectator*, are worthy of a Place in each of these *Collections*, but have a more peculiar Right to be *distinguish'd* in that of a *Female Coffee-House*. Here then I would advise to have them always brought in, at the same Time with the *Magazines*, and that a Duplicate of *Number* IX be handsomely and separately bound, to lie continually on the Table as an Introduction or Grammar to *Politicks*. I have read it over with Care, and find it very well calculated for *that Purpose*: For tho' this is a Science I do not pretend to *teach*, any more than my *celebrated elder Brother*, I have a tolerable Knowledge of what goes under that Name in our *British Societies*.

The *Work* I am speaking of, as we learn from three or four Pages of the first Number, is carried on in the Person of an *elderly Maid*, who lets us know she has *more Learning* than is ordinarily allow'd to Persons of her Sex, and a great Fund of *Experience*. She has *three Associates* of the same Sex, whose Characters are briefly given. The *Matters* treated of are agreeably chosen, and *one Subject*, with Variety of Reasoning and Examples, is usually continued thro' a whole Number. I shall give a Specimen of their *Manner* from the very Beginning, that I may appear to deal fairly both with *them* and my *Readers*, which might be suspected if I took more Pains in the Choice.

'*Of all the Passions giv'n us from above,*
'*The noblest, softest, and the best is Love.*

'Says a justly celebrated Poet; and I readily agree (adds the Mouth of our little Society) that Love in itself, when under the Direction of Reason, harmonizes the Soul, and gives it a gentle, generous Turn; but I can by no Means approve of such Definitions of that Passion as we generally find in Romances, Novels, and Plays. In most of those Writings, the Authors seem to lay out all their Art in rendering that Character most interesting, which sets most a Defiance all the Obligations, by the strict Observance of which Love can alone become a Virtue.—They dress their *Cupid* in Roses, call him the God of soft Desires, and ever-springing Joys; yet at the same time give him the vindictive Fury, and the Rage of *Mars*: Shew him impatient of Controul, and trampling over all the Ties of Duty, Friendship, or natural Affection; yet make the Motive sanctify the Crime.—How fatal, how pernicious to a young and unexperienced Mind must be such Maxims, especially when dress'd up in all the Pomp of Words! The Beauty of the Expression steals upon the Senses, and every Mischief, every Woe that Love occasions, appears a Charm.—Those who feel the Passion are so far from endeavouring to repel its Force, or being ashamed of their Attachment, however opposite to Reason, that they indulge and take a Pride in turning into Ridicule the Remonstrances of their more discerning Friends. But what is yet more preposterous, and more evidently shews the ill Effects of writing in this Manner, is, that we often see Girls too young, either to be address'd to on the Score of Love, or even to know what is meant by the Passion, affect the Languishment they read of; roll their Eyes, sigh, fold their Arms, neglect every useful Learning, and attend to nothing but acquiring the Reputation of being enough a Woman to know all the Pains and Delicacies of Love.

'Miss TENDRILLA is one of those I have described: She was the other Day invited to a Concert, and as soon as the Musick began to strike up, cried out in a Kind of dying Tone, yet loud enough to be heard by a great Part of the Assembly,

'*If Musick be the Food of Love, play on.*

'A young Lady happen'd to be nigh her, who is supposed to be very near entering into the Marriage State, but contents herself with discovering what Sentiments she is possess'd of in Favour of her intended Bridegroom to those interested in them.—She blushed extremely at the Extravagance of her Companion, and the more so, as she found the Eyes of every one turned upon her, and by their Smiles and Whispers to each other, shewing that they imagin'd Miss had burst into this Exclamation merely on her Account. A smart Gentleman, on the next Bench to them, took this Opportunity of rallying her very wittily, as he thought, on the Discovery the young Confidante had made; and the poor Lady was in the utmost Confusion, 'till she who had occasion'd it being vex'd to find what she had said so much mistaken, and that no Notice was taken of herself, behaved in such a Manner as left no Room to doubt which of them was the proper Object for Ridicule.

'How easy were it now for a designing Fortune-Hunter to make a Prey of this Bib-and-Apron Heroine! The less qualified he was to render her Choice of him approved, and the more averse her Friends appeared to such a Match, the more would be the Glory in a noble Obstinacy of contemning their Advice, and sacrificing her Person and Fortune to an imaginary Passion for him; and one has no need of being a very great Prophet to foretell, that if she is not speedily removed from those who at present have the Care of her, and some other Methods taken than such as hitherto have been made use of, to give her a more rational Way of thinking, that Wealth her frugal Parents hoarded up, in order to purchase for her a lasting Happiness, will only prove the Bait for her Destruction.'

P. S. The promis'd Letter and Packet have been long Time come to Hand; but I have not yet had Opportunity entirely to comply with my old Correspondent's Desire. As soon as I have, he shall know my true Sentiments.

H. S.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Feb. 13. By Letters from the Queen's Minister at Constantinople, dated the 13th of last Month, we hear, that the Porte is making extraordinary Preparations for the approaching Campaign against Shah Nadir, who, on his Part, seems to have a Mind to push on the War against the Turks to the utmost Extremities, having even publish'd a Proclamation on the Frontiers of the Turkish Empire, importing, that all who, at his Approach, shall refuse to submit to him, shall be put to the Sword, with their Wives, Children, &c.

The Grand Signor has order'd 180,000 Men to be rais'd in his Capital and the Provinces adjacent, and sent away to the Frontiers of Persia within the Term of two Months.

Our Minister adds, that a few Days before the Date of his Letters, there was a Tumult before the Gates of the Seraglio, a Body of four or five thousand Janissaries having assembled, and insolently demanded their Arrears; which the Grand Vizier thought fit to comply with immediately, in order to prevent Mischief.

The Counts Wurmbrand and Kevenhuller, and Baron Prandou, have been nominated to go to Francfort, to take Care of the Queen's Interests at the approaching Election of an Emperor, in regard to the Vote of Bohemia. Her Majesty has acquainted the Court of Munich, that she is dispos'd to lend a Hand towards a just and reasonable Accommodation with the Elector of Bavaria; and General Bathiani, 'tis said, has Orders to repair to Munich, and make some Overtures to the Bavarian Ministry. It is pretended that the Queen has resolv'd to communicate her Dispositions in this Respect to the several Courts of Europe, and that a Declaration will speedily be publish'd upon it. We are likewise, told, that the Queen's Generals in Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate have Orders not to act against the Bavarians, but only against their Auxiliaries.

Cologne, Feb. 20. Yesterday Morning the Duke of Aremberg pass'd the Rhine with his whole Army, and took up his Quarters at the Abbey of Dutz, within a small Distance of this City, where his Highness will not stay long, being determin'd to remove the Head Quarters in a few Days to Sieburg. The Austrian Hussars, in their several Incursions, have carried off a great many Horses from the French Troops.

Munich, Feb. 16. The Austrian Troops posted along the Inn, are making Motions which indicate that they are bent upon some Enterprize. The Bavarian and Hessian Troops quarter'd near that River, are preparing on their Side to guard against a Surprize. They have been extremely shock'd at Court at all the false Stories publish'd in Foreign Gazettes concerning the present System: Without descending to Particulars on this Head, it is sufficient to say, that the Elector has resolv'd to come into no Measures prejudicial to the Interests of his Allies: His Electoral Highness has not only explain'd himself in these Terms, but has likewise caused the same to be declar'd to the Foreign Ministers here by Count Thoring.

The Courier that the Prussian Minister here dispatch'd to Berlin upon the Emperor's Death, came back last Week, and brought a Declaration from his Prussian Majesty, importing, that he is firmly resolv'd not to depart from the Engagements between him and the House of Bavaria, and to maintain on all Occasions the Rights of his Electoral Highness with the utmost Vigour.

Dresden, Feb. 16. The principal Reason of the Marquess de Valori's coming hither from Berlin, is to make Representations to the King, about the Inclination which his Majesty discovers to send a Body of 10,000 Men to join the Army of the Allies in the Empire.

Dusseldorp, Feb. 19. The Express which the Regency dispatch'd to Manheim about the Contributions exacted of the Dutchy of Juliers, by the Duke of Aremberg, is come back. The Court protests against this Proceeding; yet the Austrians oblige by Force the Baily wicks to furnish with all speed the Forrage and Contributions which they have been rated at.

Ratisbon, Feb. 15. The Town of Ingolstudt is plentifully supply'd with all Sorts of Necessaries for a vigorous Defence, and the Garrison has lately been considerably reinforced. As the Victualling of that Fortress was partly the Object of the March of the Austrians this Way, it is now said that they are filing off towards the Frontiers of Bohemia, as well because Forrage quite fails them on the Naab, as that they may be at hand to march where occasion may require. Advices from Bavaria inform us, that Hostilities are renew'd in the Neighbourhood of Passau and the Inn, and that Preparations for an early Campaign are making all over that Electorate.

Ratisbon, Feb. 18. The Dutchess Dorothea Sophia of Neubourg, Dowager of Parma, died a few Days since at Modena, aged 75.

Berlin, Feb. 16. M. Courten, Major-General in the French Service, who is arriv'd here to execute a Commission from that Court, had an Audience of the King the 10th Instant. The 14th Count Czernicheff, the Russian Minister, receiv'd a Courier from his Court, whose Dispatches he immediately communicated to Count Podewils, who appear'd very well pleas'd with them.

Yesterday the King receiv'd two Expresses from the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, with the following News:

The Enemy having again made themselves Masters of the Town of Ratibor, put therein a Garrison of 3000 Hussars and Pandours; which Lieutenant-General Nassau was no sooner inform'd of, but he march'd thither with five Battalions and two Regiments of Hussars, attack'd the Town and carry'd it by Storm, in spight of that numerous Garrison, 400 of whom were taken Prisoners and a greater Number kill'd: The rest endeavour'd to make their Escape over a Bridge they had laid across the Oder; but the Bridge breaking under them upwards of 500 were drown'd; and as the Oder had overflow'd its Banks, the Remainder of this Garrison could not get away by reason of the Inundation: So that out of those 3000 Men scarce 50 escap'd. Our Troops took all the Equipages, Baggage, warlike Stores, &c. which the Enemy had laid up at Ratibor.

These Expresses likewise bring Advice, that a Body of above 4000 Hungarian Troops, commanded by General Count Caroli, has been entirely defeated near Oppelen, and that our Troops made a great many Prisoners with a considerable Booty.

Francfort, Feb. 21. The French have abandon'd all the Posts they occupied along the Lahne, and assembled in the Bailywick of Wisbaden, from whence they are retiring towards the Mayn, which they successively pass at Hoechst and Fleurnheim. They have carried off all the Provisions they could find in the Country they have quitted. Four Thousand of them are arriv'd at Offenbach, and 'tis currently reported that all the Troops of that Nation that are in the Empire on this Side of the Rhine, are to assemble at Hailbron.

Hague, Feb. 24. Count Podewils, the Prussian Minister, has communicated to the President of the Assembly of the States General, a Relation of a considerable Advantage gain'd by the Troops of the King his Master over the Austrians in the County of Glatz; which Relation his Majesty receiv'd the 17th Instant by an Express, preceded by several Postillions blowing their Horns. The following is an Extract of it.

Lieut. General Lehwald began his March the 9th Instant with the Troops under his Command, and soon dislodg'd the Austrians that he found in the Villages call'd the Upper and Lower Johansdorff. The 13th he march'd on to Walterstorff, and proceeded the next Day in quest of the Enemy. The latter having been inform'd of the March of the King's Troops, assembled themselves in all haste in the Neighbourhood of Landeck and Habelschwerda: They also took Possession of a Hill near Homnitz, a Village not far from Habelschwerda; which Post was so advantageous by its Situation and the Hedges and Ditches that cover'd it, that the Prussians could not come up to it without passing a Rivulet, the Access to which was also very difficult.

However, these Obstacles did not daunt General Lehwald: He caused his Men to pass the Rivulet, led them on to the Hill, and attack'd the Enemy, who after standing our Fire an Hour and a Half, were routed and oblig'd to take to their Heels, leaving four Pieces of Cannon behind them. According to the Report of the Prisoners, the Corps defeated consisted of 12 Battalions, 15 Squadrons of Cuirassiers, besides a good Body of Hussars and Croats. They were headed by General Count Wallis and the Generals Lucheli and Heilfreich. Their Loss may amount to 900 Men, besides the Wounded. They retreated with great Precipitation to Mittelwalde. As their Hussars cover'd their Retreat, and were superior in Number to ours, we could make but a few Prisoners. Our Loss in this Affair is but inconsiderable. Colonel Gaudi, of the Regiment of Schlichting, was killed in the Beginning of the Action.

Paris, Feb. 15. The King has order'd the Marquess d'Argenson, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Count d'Argenson, his Brother, Minister and Secretary at War, to get ready their Field Equipages betimes, in order to accompany his Majesty. The Army which is to act in Flanders this Campaign will consist of 120,000 Men, with a Train of 150 Battering Pieces and 60 Mortars. Marshal Count Saxe is to command there immediately under the King.

Paris, Feb. 19. Letters from Toulon of the 12th Instant say, that the Day before they descried off the Coast a Squadron of 33 Sail, and did not doubt but it was Admiral Rowley's.

Paris, Feb. 19. Last Week several Councils were held at Versailles, at the Issue of which the King repeated the Orders he had given for getting his Field-Equipages ready betimes. A Cabinet Council was held the 17th Instant, in which it was resolv'd to send Orders to Marshal Maillebois, to draw towards him all the Forces on the Meuse and the Moselle, and keep his Ground in the Electorate of Mentz and Parts adjacent.

Venice, Feb. 3. We have just receiv'd Advice, that the Count de Gage having receiv'd a Courier from Madrid with Instructions for the Opening of the ensuing Campaign, his Excellency immediately held a Grand Council of War, and chang'd, in Consequence, all the Dispositions he had made for entering the Dutchy of Tuscany with the Spanish Army. This News is confirm'd by the Motions of the Spanish General, who has caus'd his Artillery to file off towards Lombardy, whereas it was just ready to enter Tuscany.

Florence, Feb. 6. The Ministry seem not be so much afraid of Count Gage's entering this Dutchy, as they lately were. Some Members of the Regency have even produced Letters from Rome, in which they are told, that Count Gage has receiv'd a Courier from Paris, signifying to him, that he must not pass the Limits of this Dutchy.

Hague, Feb. 19. A Piece in French has just made its Appearance here, entitled, *An Address to the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire.* It is dated so long ago as the 10th of November last, and, as we hear, has been dispers'd all over Germany. The Author, who in setting out discovers himself to be a zealous Partisan of France, writes with a great deal of Fire and Spirit, and is far from being mealy-mouth'd when he touches on the Measures and Designs of his Adversaries. In short, the Drift of the whole Performance is to demonstrate the Necessity there is for the Members of the Empire to unite with their Head in the present War: But as that Chief is since dead, it is needless to take any farther Notice of the Piece than just singling out a material Fact, which, if false, it behoves the Court of Vienna to contradict.

'About the Year 1730 (says this Writer) the Emperor Charles the VIth, secretly sent to the late King 'of Prussia a Diploma of the Investiture of the Dutchy 'of Juliers, but at the same time sent another, with 'altogether as much Secrecy, to the late Elector Palatine. However, not long after, a certain Negotiator, 'as bold as he is artful, found Means to discover this 'double Dealing, and then repair'd to Manheim, from 'whence, under Colour of taking only a Copy of the 'Diploma secretly in Consideration of a Present of '20,000 Crowns) he carried away the Original, and 'deliver'd it up to the late King of Prussia, who left this 'odd Sort of Inheritance to his Son. That Original is 'actually at Berlin, and will long bear Witness against 'the Austrian Ministry.'

Here the Author takes Notice, that the King of Prussia, in one of his Answers to the Writings of the Court of Vienna, said that he could disclose some Secrets which would do but little Honour to the Counsellors of the Emperor Charles the VIth; and this Affair, he maintains, is what his Prussian Majesty then had in his Eye. Possibly it may be so: However, the best Way is to suspend one's Judgment, till we see how the Austrian Ministry will explain the Matter.

From the London Gazette.

Bonn, Feb. 12. Count de Sade, who some time ago was the French King's Minister here, and had receiv'd his Recredentials from the Elector, was returning hither from France with the same Character, which the Elector was no sooner inform'd of than he dispatch'd a Courier to Versailles to desire he might be recall'd, and to declare to that Court that he would not receive him. The Elector order'd the same Declaration to be made to the Count upon the Road, who nevertheless sent his Valet de Chamber hither to negotiate a more favourable Resolution, and in the mean time came on within a Post or two of this Town, where he was seiz'd by an Austrian Partisan, Capt. Bethune. Three Days ago we had Intelligence that the French had taken Post at Seyn, situated between Coblentz and Andernach; but last Night the Court receiv'd Advice that the French Troops were preparing to retire from the Lahne to the Nah: In the mean time General Baronai will advance To-morrow towards Coblentz with Caroli's Regiment of Hussars.

Bonn, Feb. 15. M. D'Argieu, Aid de Camp to the French King, who was some time ago his Minister at Brussels, has been taken by a Party of Austrian Hussars and sent to the Duke of Aremberg.

Ghent, Feb. 13. According to Advices the French are come to a Resolution to demolish all the Suburbs of

Liſle; but the Orders were not given two Days ago. Count Saxe is expected at Liſle about the 24th or 25th Inſtant. The Swiſs and Iriſh who are in Garriſon at Dunkirk are order'd to be reliev'd and march out, upon a Suſpicion that they had a Deſign to have burnt the Town, which took Fire in eight ſeveral Places this Day ſe'nnight. The Barrack Maſter is hang'd on that Account. This is reported and confirm'd by Deſerters for three Days paſt of the Swiſs Regiment of Dieſbach, who came through here, and all agree in the ſame.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 18. We hear the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Kildare is to be tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of Derry, and the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Dromore to that of Kildare.

The Rev. Mr. John Parker is collated by the Lord Biſhop of Meath to the Rectory of Taghmun in the Dioceſe of Meath; and his Lordſhip has in his Room preſented the Rev. Mr. John Perry, to be Dioceſe School-maſter at Trim.

The Parliament of this Kingdom, which ſtands prorogu'd to Tueſday the Nineteenth Inſtant, is further prorogu'd to Tueſday the 20th of Auguſt next.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 12. We learn from Kinghorn, that James Oſwald, of Dunnikier, Eſq; was re-elected Repreſentative for that Diſtrict of Boroughs on Saturday laſt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcaſtle, Feb. 9. The Induſtrious Farrow, Captain Scurfield, ſail'd from Stockholm on Jan. 30, and as he was paſſing Hartlepoole, the Mayor of that Town ſent off a Coble to inform him, that there was a Privateer to the Northward of that Port; upon which Mr. Scurfield, with a Brigantine then in Company, anchor'd under the Cannon of the Fort, and were happily ſav'd. When Mr. Scurfield went aſhore to return the Mayor Thanks for his Kindneſs, he ſaw the Privateer on the Coaſt.

Yarmouth, Feb. 14. Laſt Sunday Morning the Diligence of this Place, about 50 Tons, John Criſp, Maſter, coming from London light, was taken by a French Dogger Privateer, near Aldborough, on the Coaſt of Suffolk, and ranſom'd for 140 Guineas.

Yeſterday Capt. Beaver, Commander of the Fox Man of War, brought a Prize into our Road, which he had taken on his Voyage from Hambourg, call'd the La Villa de Buboa, Capt. Bernard, Commander, bound laſt from Norway to Dunkirk, about 200 Tons, ſix Guns, and 20 Men. It's ſaid her Cargo conſiſts of Bale Goods, Oil, Cocoa, Indigo, Whalebone, and ſeveral Caſes of Gold and Silver Lace. She is reckon'd a Prize of very great Value.

LONDON.

Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight his Majeſty, attended by the Duke of Richmond, Maſter of the Horſe, and the Earl of Albemarle, Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting, went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Malt Bill, and to ſeveral private Bills, after which his Majeſty, in a moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, acquainted both Houſes, that he had concluded a Treaty with the King of Poland, in Conjunction with the Queen of Hungary and the States General, &c.

Tueſday Morning, about Ten o'Clock, Marſhal Belleiſle and his Brother (after having view'd the Park, Obſervatory, the Great Hall and Lodgings in the Hoſpital, and every thing elſe worthy of Notice) ſet out from Greenwich in a Coach and Six, attended by Col. Douglaſs and two Troops of Horſe: they went thro' Camberwell, Peckham, Clapham, Wandſworth, and over Kingſton and Staines Bridges: They arriv'd at Windſor at Three in the Afternoon, where they were receiv'd by General Folliott, who conducted them into their Apartments, every thing being provided for their Reception.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Orford is thought to be much better, and drinks Aſſes Milk.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Lord Forreſter to be Captain of the Defiance Man of War of 60 Guns, now fitting out for Sea Service at Long Reach.

Their Lordſhips have likewiſe appointed Capt. Stevens to be Captain of the Portland, a fifty Gun Ship, fitting out for Sea Service at the Galleons.

We hear that Orders have been given to the firſt Battalion of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, to hold themſelves in Readineſs to go to Flanders, whither they will be ſent towards the End of next Month.

The Hon. Charles Vane, Eſq; is appointed Agent to his Majeſty at Liſbon for the Victualling of all his Majeſty's Ships that ſhall put into that Port.

The Directors of the Eaſt-India Company have appointed Mr. John Dean (the only ſurviving Perſon of the Suſſex Indiaman, that was deſerted by the Captain and Crew, except ſixteen, on the Coaſt of Madagaſcar) to be an Elder to the Company, in the room of Mr. Adams, deceas'd.

Laſt Week the Right Hon. Francis Howard, Earl of Effingham, was married to Miſs Bickford, a beautiful young Lady with a conſiderable Fortune: After the Ceremony was over the new married Couple ſet out for his Lordſhip's Seat in Buckinghamſhire to celebrate their Nuptials.

[redacted]

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died, at his Houſe near St. James's Church, Weſtminſter, aged 63 Years, the Rt. Hon. John Rutherford, Baron Rutherford, of the Kingdom of Scotland. His Lordſhip, who was the only Heir Male of the Family of Hunthill in Tivotſdale, ſucceeded the Lords Thomas, Archibald, and Robert Rutherford, (three Brothers) who came to the Title by a Patent of King Charles II. on the Death of the Right Hon. Andrew Rutherford, Lord Baron of Rutherford, and Earl of Teviott, who was Governor of Tangier, and unfortunately killed by the Moors in the Year 1664, who dying without Iſſue, the Title of Earl of Teviott was extinct.

Laſt Saturday died in Childbed the Lady of Sir Abraham Shard, at his Houſe in Kennington-Lane.

On Sunday laſt died the Rev. Phillips Gretton, D. D. Rector of Springfield in Eſſex; a Gentleman of great Learning.

Laſt Week died at Nottingham, Mr. Elton Levett, a very ingenious Surgeon of that Town: His ſuperior Knowledge in his Profeſſion, his humane affable Temper, and his extenſive Charity to the Poor, make his Death univerſally lamented by his Acquaintance, but moſt eſpecially by that Neighbourhood, where the Loſs of him is unknown, he doing as much good as it was poſſible for a Man in his Station, and loſt his own Life thro' his too aſſiduous Care of others.

About One o'Clock on Saturday Morning laſt died in Glouceſter-ſtreet, after a tedious Illneſs, Mrs. Nicholſon, his Majeſty's Pewtereſs, at the Corner of Catherine-Street in the Strand: She was Grandaughter of Dr. Martin Liſter, Phyſician to Queen Anne. She is much lamented by all that knew her, for her amiable Qualities and good Diſpoſitions: She was a dutiful Daughter, an affectionate Siſter, a tender Wife, an excellent Mother, a faithful Friend, an agreeable Companion, a ſincere Chriſtian, compaſſionate and charitable to the Poor, and poſſeſs'd of every Virtue that could make her compleatly happy. Her Friends are inconſoleable for ſo great a Loſs.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died, at his Houſe at Ware in Hertfordſhire, Mr. Pettitt, a wealthy Malt-Factor, who went from London that Morning in perfect Health.

Laſt Monday Morning died, at his Houſe in Noble-Street, near Goldſmiths-Hall, Mr. Edward Chowne, an eminent Jeweller and Ring-maker, and many Years one of the Common-Council of Alderſgate Ward, but had reſign'd two Years ſince.

A few Days ſince died, at his Houſe at Kentiſh-Town, Sir Thomas Mackworth, Bart. who being the laſt of his Family, the Title becomes extinct.

On Monday laſt died at Fulham, in the 92d Year of his Age, Mr. Robert Maxwell, formerly an eminent Hoſier in Pall-Mall.

[redacted]

tenced to ſuffer two Year's Impriſonment in the Marſhalſea Gaol, Southwark.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight between Three and Four in the Morning, a terrible Fire broke out at the Houſe of Mr. Robinſon, Confectioner to his Majeſty, in New Bond-ſtreet, which entirely conſum'd the ſame, with two Houſes more in the Front towards that Street, damag'd ſeveral others, and burnt down ſix ſmall Houſes in Dog and Duck Court adjoining. The Fire began in the Kitchen, and the Houſe was all in Flames before diſcern'd, ſo that the whole Family had but few Minutes to ſave themſelves.

By a moderate Computation, it appears that the French have imported into England from January 1740, to January 1744, 250,000 Pieces of Cambrick, 2000 Tons of Wine, 6000 Tons of Brandy and 1,200,000 lb. of Indigo, the greateſt Part of which Goods are paid for in Specie; thus does France drain England of its Wealth, while our own Manufactures are neglected, our Trade diſcourag'd, and the two Staple Commodities of Britain, the Wool and the Fiſhery lie neglected and unimproved to the enriching of France and the impoveriſhing our Country.

By Letters from Paris it appears, that the French Eaſt-India Company ſold the 1ſt Inſtant 2,000,000 lb. of Tea at 3 s. per lb. which amounts to 300,000 l. the greateſt Part whereof, in all Probability, if not timely prevented will be run into this Kingdom, and be paid for in Engliſh Specie, to the great Detriment of the fair Trader.

The New Eagle Privateer, Capt. Bazeley, has taken and brought into Dover the Two Siſters, Everard, from Dantzick for Bourdeaux, and the Meidgady Heilp, Soderberg, from Stockholm for Port Louis. One of the above Ships has 1500 Barrels of Tar, and is between 2 and 300 Tons; and the other is laden with Deals, Pipe-Staves, and Clap-Boards.

The Fox Man of War has taken and brought into Yarmouth a Ship of 200 Tons, laden with Bale Goods, bound to Dunkirk.

The Phaeton, De Coningh, with Wine and Fruit for Dunkirk, is taken by the True Briton Privateer, Capt. Dyer, and brought into Dover.

The Saliſbury, Capt. Harman, (eſteem'd one of the fineſt Merchant Ships in the Britiſh Trade) belonging to Briſtol, and bound from thence and Cork to Jamaica, is taken by a ſtout St. Malo's Privateer, after a very ſmart Engagement, in which Capt. Harman was wounded.——The Saliſbury carry'd 22 Nine-Pounders, and had above 100 Men on board.

The Agatha and Jane Packet, Douglas, from Leith for London, is taken by a French Privateer and carry'd into Calais.

The Swan, Dudding, from Boſton for London, is taken and carried into Breſt.

It is generally thought that the Squadron of French Men of War which ſail'd lately from Cadiz, are gone to the Iſland of Martinico, where there are immenſe Treaſures belonging both to France and Spain.

Extract of a Letter from Harwich, Feb. 15.

'Yeſterday Marſhal Belleiſle, the Chevalier his Brother, and their Attendants, were conducted into the King's Yard, where there are two Men of War building, one of 60 and the other of 50 Guns; they examin'd every Part of the Ships, the Slips and Yard, and ſeem'd pleas'd with the Obſervations they had made; from thence they were conducted into the Moulding-Room, where is a very good View of Landguard Fort, from whence, with a long Perſpective Glaſs, which was provided for them, they continu'd viewing the Fort for near half an Hour; and, after they had ſeen all they deſir'd there, they were conducted to the Beacon-Hill, which is an Eminence that commands not only the ſaid Fort, but alſo the Rivers, Creeks, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

John Aldrich, of Yoxford in the County of Suffolk, Dealer and Chapman.

John Goſwek, of Plymouth in the County of Devon, Fuller.

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